

SCHOOLS TO GET \$8,690 FROM STATE

SUPERINTENDENT EVANS RELEASES FUNDS FOR DISTRIBUTION UNDER RECENT LAW.

TEXAS COUNTY LEADS LIST

This Legislation is Called Missouri's Greatest Forward Step in the Last Twenty-Five Years in the Cause of Education.

Jefferson City.—State Superintendent of Schools W. P. Evans authorized the release of funds, under the act of the last general assembly providing for state aid for high schools, amounting to \$8,690.52. Superintendent Evans says his high school inspectors have visited the schools to which this money will go and have certified that they have met the conditions prescribed by the law and are entitled to the money.

The money released by Superintendent Evans goes to the following schools:

- Bates county—Hume high school, \$650.
- Benton county—High school of Lincoln, \$300; high school of Warsaw, \$800. Total, \$1,100.
- Carroll county—High school of De Witt, \$347.27.
- Cass county—High school of Drexel, \$400.
- Davies county—High school of Coffey, \$340; high school of Pattonsburg, \$600. Total, \$940.
- Franklin county—High school of New Haven, \$742.50.
- Gentry county—High school of McFall, \$280.
- Harrison county—High school of Blythedale, \$300; high school of Eagleville, \$300. Total, \$600.
- Holt county—High school of Craig, \$650.
- Lafayette county—High school of Higginsville, \$200.
- Linn county—High school of Brownings, \$480.
- Pettis county—High school of Green Ridge, \$540.
- Sullivan county—High school of Green City, \$560.
- Texas county—High school of county, \$1,250.75.

Superintendent Evans also certified to State Auditor John P. Gordon that he is authorized to disburse at once \$1,250 from the fund for state aid for consolidated rural high schools, the high school inspectors having found the schools to which the money will go have complied with the conditions prescribed. The schools that will receive this money are: Linn county, Boomer Consolidated District No. 1, \$450; Osage county, Linn Consolidated District No. 1.

State aid for high schools and consolidated rural high schools was a part of the school legislation enacted by the forty-seventh general assembly.

Superintendent Evans and his assistants declare this legislation the greatest step in progress made by the educational system of Missouri during the past quarter of a century, and say its effects are already being shown in marked advancement in school work and conditions.

Capitol Contract Signed.

Jefferson City.—K. F. Gill, representing the Gill & Sons Construction company of Cleveland, arrived here. After a brief conference with the capitol building commission, the contract for the erection of the new statehouse was signed. All of the provisions of the instrument had previously been approved by Attorney General Barker.

Mr. Gill will leave here in a day or two on a trip of inspection of the big limestone quarries operating in the state. He first will visit the quarries at Carthage and those in Greene county. From these he will go to Barry county and to other points where limestone is produced in quantities sufficient for his purpose.

Whatever contracts he may make for the stone will have to meet the approval of the commission.

A swarm of representatives of the various branches of the building trades awaited Mr. Gill's arrival. Subcontracts were sought by the applicants. The subcontractors selected by him will have to be approved by the commission.

Mr. Gill will be prepared to submit a list of subcontractors this week.

Mr. Gill entertains no doubt of the ability of his company to put the construction of the capitol through within the time limit fixed by the commission. This is July 1, 1916. It will be ready for occupancy on that date, he said, and Gov. Major's desire to terminate his administration in the new capitol will be gratified.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA

THE LATEST METHODS ADOPTED BY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Scientific farming can be pursued with more profit and advantage in Western Canada, probably than in any other portion of the continent. What may be achieved by it may be ascertained when it is known what has been accomplished by the thousands who have been following the occupation for some time and made a success of it with not even a theoretical knowledge. They "have tickled the land with a hoe" and become rich. But the question is how long could that continue. The soil and the climate and every other condition favor great results by a pursuit of such methods as a technical and practical knowledge will bring. There is in the writer's opinion no possibility of failure. Fully aware of this and also of the great potentialities that exist in Western Canada for the following of the profession of farming, as it could be developed and carried on in Western Canada, the various governments have established the machinery, that there may be developed a class of farmers, who in the possession of the rich soil of that country, with its abundant humus and its phosphates and other properties with which it is so largely endowed, will make of the country, the greatest farming portion of the known world.

The Dominion government showed its paternalism years ago when it established experimental farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The benefits of these in the matter of practical education have been widespread, but the greatest benefit is to be observed in the immediate vicinity of these farms, where the occupants have brought their holdings into a high state of cultivation, and year after year sees an added value.

The Province of Manitoba is supplementing this work by its excellent agricultural college, manned by professors of the highest standing in their various branches. That this work is appreciated is shown by the large attendance, not only of the farmer's sons, but by the farmer himself and also by the sons of business men and professors who intend following farming as a profession, and that is what it is fast becoming.

The Province of Saskatchewan, alive to the necessity of a higher and a better system of farming, has in connection with its university an agricultural college and what it is doing today in the matter of education will be felt for all time to come, and it will not be long before it will be an easy matter to pick out the farms manned by graduates of this college, or the farms owned by those who have gained from the experience taught by their neighbor.

The same may be said of Alberta. The university at Edmonton has a complete agricultural college. Full advantage of this is taken by hundreds of students anxious to better their agricultural knowledge, and fit them to take hold successfully of the lands that they expect to occupy. This province has also added demonstration farms in various parts, which are very successful, inasmuch as farmers visit them from all parts, and take advantage of educating themselves for short periods during each winter.

Dean Curtiss of Ames Agricultural College, Iowa, says:

"We of the United States think that we know how to get behind agriculture and push, but the Canadians dare to do even more than we do in some respects. They have wonderful faith in the future; they hesitate at no undertaking that offers prospects of results. More significant still is the wide co-operation for agricultural promotion, including the government, private individuals and corporations and the railroads."

"Canadians are putting great faith in education for the development of their resources—not the old education, but vocational and technical. Provinces that have less than half the population of Iowa and much less wealth are appropriating more liberally for colleges and schools. Manitoba, for instance, has in the last two years provided about as much money for the building of an agricultural plant as Iowa has appropriated in half a century. It has given in two years \$2,500,000 for buildings and grounds for its agricultural institutions."

"Saskatchewan is building a plant for its university and agricultural college on a broader and more substantial plan than has been applied to any similar institution in this country. Yet neither province has more than half a million population."

"For public schools equally generous provision is made. They are being built up to give vocational and technical training as well as cultural. They fit the needs of the country excellently and should turn out the types of boys and girls. They do this with a remarkable faith in the value of right education."

"Dean Curtiss was much interested in the many other ways the Canadians

government aids agriculture, aside from appropriations for educational purposes. They are aiding in solving marketing problems; they are encouraging better breeding of livestock by buying sires and reselling them at cost, and they are doing many other things of like character.

"I found that the government is advancing from 50 to 85 per cent. of the money necessary to build co-operative creameries and elevators," said Dean Curtiss, "and it is doing it at a low rate of interest and on long time payments. Where cattle need breeding up, the government buys bulls of dairy, Shorthorn, or special dairy breeds and sends them in at cost price and on long time payments."

The yield of grain in Western Canada in 1913 was excellent but not abnormal, wheat going from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and other small grain with equally good averages.—Advertisement.

Flaw in the Honeymoon.

The young husband shook his head disapprovingly.

"I am afraid, Helen," he said, "that you will never understand mother's method of utilizing trifles. Why, mother, with just a scrap or two, would make as nice a pie as you ever saw."

The young wife's eyes sparkled. "Well, Henry, I saw," she said in chilly accents, "you can make up your mind once and for all that there'll be a good many scraps in this little domestic circus of ours before I attempt any pies of that sort."

Different Now.

"The venerable judge of the county doesn't fine the motorists for speeding like he used to," remarked the man in the big green touring car.

"By heck, no," drawled the rural constable. "Yeou see, the judge took in so much in fines that, swing ding it, he's gone and bought a racing automobile for himself."

Sharp.

"Have you ever noticed one odd thing about blunt people?"

"What is that?"

"They are the ones who generally come to the point."

Information.

"Is that flying machine a dirigible one?"

"No; it's a balloon."—Baltimore American.

Uses of a Devil Wagon.

Knicker—Jones has bought an auto. Bocker—Does he wish to get into or out of trouble with it?—New York Sun.

Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops effectively drive out colds and stop all throat irritations.—5c at Drug Stores.

More than 35,000 school children were taught to swim by the London county council last year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

How foolish to carry a heavy load of trouble in one's hip pocket!

CRADLES ARE OF ALL SORTS

Perhaps the Strangest is That to Which New Guinea Baby is Accustomed.

"A cradle, please," said the young father, with a proud, Thanksgiving air—"cradle for my first-born."

While choosing the cradle he talked cradle lore, which he and his wife, he said, for some months had been reading up.

"The Lapland babe's cradle," he began, "is its mother's shoe—its mother's snowshoe. This snowshoe is covered with skin and stuffed with soft moss. By its thongs, when so disposed, the Lapland mother can hang her baby to a tree."

"The Indian baby wears a nose ring and a veil, and its cradle is a basket swung from its mother's head."

"But the strangest cradle of all is the New Guinea baby's. The mothers of New Guinea bury their babies in the soft, white desert sand up to the waist. This keeps them out of mischief. It is the only cradle they ever know."

SCALY PSORIASIS ON LIMBS

Troop H, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.—"I was troubled with psoriasis for nearly two years. Portions of my arms and limbs were affected mostly with it. It appeared in scaly form, breaking out in very small dots and gradually grew larger and white scales formed when about the size of an ordinary match-head. The looks of it was horrible, which made it very unpleasant for me. It itched a little at times."

"I tried several treatments which cured me for a month, but it always broke out again. One day a friend saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. They helped me, so I purchased two more boxes of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and they completely cured me. It took three months for Cuticura Soap and Ointment to complete my cure." (Signed) Walter Mahony, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

A man will give up a dollar for a 50-cent article that he wants, and a woman will give up 49 cents for an article that she doesn't want—and there you are.

The average length of life, it is stated, rose from 21½ years in the sixteenth century to 40½ years in the nineteenth century.

Nothing makes a man so sad as to have a girl jolly him.



HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; 15 houses, or delivered by the manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Quite So.
"Well, he's on Easy street now."
"Through questionable transactions."
"On the shady side, eh?"

Greece annually produces more than \$1,000,000 pounds to tobacco.

You're the One

who is going to suffer if you neglect the small ills of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. They are only warnings of impending sickness which you can "sidetrack" by the use of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It Restores the Appetite, Aids Digestion and Keeps You Well

The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man

Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter.

If you are writing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency.

It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable.

Send in the attached coupon and we will give especial attention to your typewriter needs.

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Sunshine L.W. SODA CRACKERS

These crisp, toasty-brown biscuits are lighter and more digestible than even well-made bread. The men folks and youngsters love them because they're so crisp and flavorful. Always ready to eat, no fussing nor fixing needed. Tuck some in your pocket when you start out for work. Solid nourishment without bread's large percentage of water.

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Economical in the extra-large family package, triple-sealed, 25¢